

## RED CROSS CARING FOR A. E. F. MASCOTS

Boys Who Were Left Behind When Troops Sailed For Iorn Lot.

### OF ALL NATIONALITIES

Are Being Sent to Homes and Relatives as Rapidly as Possible.

BREAST, Jan. 17.—The "repatriation" of the forlorn, sad-eyed company of French, German, English, Polish, Belgian, Russian, Yiddish and Danish youngsters, ranging in age from 9 to 11 years, who attached themselves as mascots to units of the American Army, and whose friends, the doughboys, have gone home, at last is well under way. It has proved a complicated problem, but though the American Red Cross many of these youngsters have already been restored to their families and relatives in various parts of the world, the work of the Red Cross is not yet finished. When the troops departed nearly 100 of these adventurous boys who had learned to love the Americans, were left behind to be cared for by the Red Cross. They were taken from the crowded transports which had carried them to the front, and out of the narrow roads. The Americans were off for the land they had pictured so vividly and the mascots were left in the empty embarkation camps, droned with the eternal rains of Brittany.

Obviously these boys must be returned to their homes, or, if they were orphans, they must be cared for otherwise. The French police took up the task according to police rules and the mascots fled like frightened rabbits. The army attempted to apply stern discipline but the plucky youngsters fled out of the grasp of newly arrived M. P. authorities. It was then that the American Red Cross took up the problem.

Under the Red Cross system there developed a unique organization—a company of mascots, housed, fed and disciplined in U. S. Army style. The result was that thirty-two of the seventy-two mascots who had been taken to the front were soon cared for, and it is probable that the remainder, with those already in Germany, will be taken in charge by the same organization.

#### Many Gather at Brest.

The mascot problem never presented a serious aspect until camp at Brest began to be emptied. The mascots were had been scattered inconspicuously, but when the day of departure came the last bars were put against them and the mascot colony at Brest grew rapidly. Their care-free days appearing to have reached an end, the boys grew distrustful of the efforts to round them up and matched their youthful cunning against the rules of the French police and the American Army. They hid, they ran away, they gave false names and nationalities. The Red Cross representative, Lieut. Henry Olive of Silver Spring, Md., however, finally gained their confidence and started the work of restoring them to their homes or placing them in French institutions.

The mascot colony was entirely the outgrowth of the generous openhandedness of the American soldier and his capacity for making friends. In the summer of 1917 when the early units arrived from America the Americans were an irresistible attraction to the small boys. Naturally the wayward youngster was the most tenacious hanger-on. Very often a dog of wayward tendencies appeared at the camps with him. The pleading eyes of the youngster never failed to move the Americans, and once they had crammed his pockets with issue chocolate his allegiance to the Yankees was copper riveted. Usually the loyalty of the vagrant dog was secured through the kindness of some grime, tender hearted member of the kitchen police.

Then came the day when the youngster picked up his first English words. Right afterward the wait achieved a nickname. The next step in the making of a mascot was taken when the supply sergeant fitted up the youth with a baggy uniform and a mess kit. Those

were his final badges of fealty. From that time on he became the company mascot, petted and punished, cuffed and coddled. The American flag became his flag and the honor of the regiment and the division he was willing to back up with his fists and feet against any mascot with another insignia.

#### Boys Show Great Courage.

There is no soldier who has been through the days at the front who will not tell some story of his outfit's mascot. Some were gassed. Some eluded all authority and slipped up to the front lines with the mess detail. Without a murmur they took the hardships that came to their beloved regiments. They helped as interpreters and kitchen employees, annoyed and amused the officers, and finally, when the armistice came, emerged with the standing of "regular members" of the divisions.

They had a place in the mess line and always at the canteen. They had pocket money and often taller made uniforms for the doughboys' humor usually found expression in dressing the mascot up like a Second Lieutenant. Just after the armistice the mascot was in the heyday of his existence. It was not that the homesick doughboy painted the United States to the mascot as Utopia and gave him promise to take the mascot home. Then came the sailing days, the order forbidding mascots to go and evil days for the youngsters.

In vain the mascots attached themselves to the new troops which came to Brest. Neither with the new troops nor with the officers was there the sympathy that had been born with the days of battle. The mascots, regarded merely as hangers on, existed only by the bounty of veteran kitchen employees. Their uniforms became tattered and their condition pitiable.

## BERLIN NORMAL AS RADICALS ARE HELD

Leaders of Independent and Communist Groups Accused in Riotings.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—Conditions in Berlin are now normal. Twenty-six radical labor agitators, members of the Independent and Communist groups, were arrested yesterday charged with complicity in the rioting of Tuesday.

Owners of the big industrial establishments in Berlin have voted to proceed relentlessly against radical employees who are found guilty of instigating strikes or browbeating workers. Fifteen hundred men have been discharged from one shop because they failed to appear for work on the anniversary of the killing of Dr. Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg.

Answering a protest of Independent Socialist Deputies against the suppression of newspapers Matthias Erbeberger, Vice-Premier and Minister of Finance, said today:

"The policy of violence was not initiated by the Government, but by extremists. The Government will continue to suppress any newspaper that propagates terrorism and will apply most stringent measures to any kind of Bolshevik agitation."

Two additional newspapers, the *Leipziger Volkszeitung* and the *Kampfer*, have been suppressed. Announcement is made that radio press despatches to the United States no longer can be forwarded through the radio stations at Nauen and elsewhere on the ground that the provisions of Article 137 of the peace treaty prohibit the forwarding of political, military or naval news. It is stated that the Inter-Allied Naval Commission, which recently arrived in Germany, notified the German Government that the article was effective. As a result press despatches to America filed Wednesday and Thursday have been returned and notice given that others dealing with the specified subjects will not be accepted.

#### Admiral Jellicoe Called Home.

Rio Janeiro, Jan. 17.—Admiral Viscount Jellicoe, former First Sea Lord of the British Admiralty, has received an urgent call to England, and for that reason has cancelled his visit to Brazil and Argentina.

## IRISH ELECTION IS SINN FEIN SWEEP

Organization Wins Municipal Offices in Three-quarters of Island.

### WILL BOOM A REPUBLIC

Women Active at Polls—Dublin's Probable Lord Mayor Is in Jail.

DUBLIN, Jan. 17.—Returns from the municipal elections held on Thursday show that generally in eastern, western and southern Ireland approximately 75 per cent. of the candidates supported by the Sinn Fein and labor elements were successful. The remainder of the candidates elected represent various minorities.

A feature of the election was the unusually large number of women who participated. Women candidates were fewer than had been expected, considering the large number of women voters. The women were mainly candidates of the Sinn Fein. Up to date the women elected in Dublin comprise Mrs. Wyse Power, one of the honorary treasurers of the Sinn Fein organization, and Mrs. P. Sheehy Skeffington, widow of the editor of the *Irish Citizen*, who was killed in the Easter uprising in 1916.

With the Sinn Fein effectively controlling municipal affairs in three-fourths of Ireland considerable interest is evinced as to how the Sinn Feiners will use their victory. In some quarters it is believed they will take advantage of the opportunity to show their capacity for practical administration, while in others it is thought the election will be used for furtherance of the republican movement. The opinion generally is that they will commence by electing Sinn Fein Lord Mayors and chairmen of local bodies.

#### Must Bow to British Authority.

Once the Sinn Feiners begin business they will have to recognize British authority or leave practical work undone, for their acts will need continual sanction from the British authorities and the Local Government Board.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin will be either Alderman Tom Kelly, who is in the Wormwood Scrubbs Prison in London, or William T. Cosgrave, Sinn Fein member of the House of Commons who has often been in jail. Aside from politics both are generally respected citizens. Outside of Dublin the Sinn Feiners will have less experienced men.

Legally every chairman of a municipal body is entitled to be made a Magistrate, but it is considered hardly likely that the Sinn Fein chairmen will accept such commissions, as they could be deprived of the Magistracy the first time they made a republican speech or offended against the Lord Chancellor's views of their duties.

The first duty of many of the councils will be to introduce a tax measure for the payment of the compensation awarded by the courts to victims of outrages. Should they refuse to do so the money will be stopped out of the amount payable from the ordinary imperial contributions in aid of local taxes. In the Westport elections there were not enough candidates to make a quorum for the new board, supposedly because nobody craved the task of imposing the tax to pay the compensation for the murder of Magistrate Milling last year.

#### Local Council Can Be Ousted.

Where the local body fails to carry out its duties the local Government board has the power to suspend it and nominate a paid board in its place. There have been many legal conflicts between the local Government board and the local bodies which have been won by the latter, and the new Sinn Fein bodies are considered more likely than the old ones to challenge this authority.

It is felt to be quite possible, for one thing, that they will pass regulations in favor of the republican policy. Such resolutions would be illegal, however, and every meeting passing them would come under the head of unlawful assembly.

## GRAVE ISSUES SPLIT SPANISH CABINET

Socialists Active in Conflict Over Rail Tariffs and Military Questions.

### SYNDICATION APPROVED

MURCIA, Spain, Jan. 17.—Three generals and five civilians were wounded in the course of demonstrations here today over the shortage of tobacco. Tobacco stores were attacked by the populace and when gendarmes appeared there was fighting, which was subdued only after the arrival of reinforcements.

SARAGOSSA, Jan. 17.—An investigation is under way before a magistrate here in an attempt to get evidence relating to the recent mutiny in the artillery barracks in which one officer and one guard were killed. Several arrests have been made among the relatives of Senor Chueca, charged with instigation of the mutiny and killed during its suppression by the authorities. Nothing, however, has been discovered to indicate the origin of the movement and the prisoners later were released.

ALICANTE, Jan. 17.—The industrial situation here is improved following resumption of work by striking tobacco hands.

BARCELONA, Jan. 17.—The situation here with reference to labor conditions and the syndicalists remained unchanged today.

MADRID, Jan. 17.—Despatches from Tetuan, Morocco, report that a Lieutenant and thirteen soldiers were wounded in the operations against Ben Karrik, leader of a band of Moroccan insurgent troops. Quiet now reigns in the new positions captured by the Spanish forces.

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In Crepe de Chine, Georgette Crepe or Satin, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and ribbon.

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Trimmed with Georgette Crepe and ribbons. Strap and regular shoulder models.

*Satin Nightgowns*... Formerly 7.95 4.50  
Trimmed with Valenciennes lace and ribbon; strap shoulder.

*Silk Nightgowns*... Formerly 28.50 18.50  
of Crepe Meteor, trimmed with hemstitching and French flowers.

## FRENCH & PHILIPPINE HANDMADE LINGERIE

Handmade and hand embroidered underthings that express the finest in needlework. Made of sheer batiste.

Nightgowns... 9.75 14.75 18.50 26.50  
Formerly 13.75 18.50 24.50 32.50

Envelope Chemises 5.95 9.75 12.50 18.50  
Formerly 7.95 13.75 18.50 27.50

Regular Chemises... 4.95 7.95 19.75  
Formerly 7.95 12.75 28.50

Drawers... 5.95 6.95 12.50  
Formerly 7.75 9.75 16.50

Corset Covers... 6.95 9.75 12.50  
Formerly 10.75 12.75 16.50

### Japanese Quilted Robes

Very Specially Priced

19.75

Of satin, trimmed with cording; side pockets.

### Crepe Meteor Negligees

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Trimmed with hemstitching and rosettes.

### Japanese Silk Petticoats

Formerly 14.75

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Made of crepe de chine and Japanese silk; hand embroidered; light and dark colors.

### Silk Petticoats

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6.95

Jersey silk top with flounces of satin or taffeta.

## PREMIER HALTS AS REDS MENACE INDIA

Winston Churchill in Paris Tries to Force Lloyd George to Act Quickly.

### LABOR'S STAND IS FEARED

British People Also Are Opposed to New War Unless to Protect Territory.

#### By THOMAS C. WATSON.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun and the Public Ledger.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—With the Bolsheviks hammering at the Indian door of the British Empire, Winston Churchill, Secretary for War, is in Paris insisting upon immediate allied intervention against Lenin's Reds in the middle East. He is supported by his military staffs. The British navy is represented. Every thing turns on the attitude of Premier Lloyd George. Whether he will succumb to the persuasive tongue of Churchill is not yet known, but it is told that information has been received to the effect that he is oscillating between the interventionists and non-interventionists. Up to now the Premier's attitude has been one of contemptuous indifference toward the whole Russian

problem, but now the menace has reached a stage which demands decision. Fear of labor's disapproval and the unwillingness of the British people to embark upon any new war except in defense of their territory are the restraining influences in Lloyd George's mind.

Lord Curzon, Foreign Minister and a great authority on Indian affairs, is believed to favor Winston Churchill's project.

So pressing has the Bolshevik peril become that it is likely for some time to overshadow all other considerations among the allied representatives now in conference in Paris. Col. John Ward, Labor member of Parliament, who went to Siberia in command of a battalion and who when he returned created a sensation in the House by his vivid portrayal of Bolshevik atrocities, said to your correspondent today:

"In the middle of 1918 one single division of 40,000 British troops could have got through to Petrograd and wiped out Bolshevism. But no definite policy was laid down, our orders and plans were changed from day to day and eventually all our support to the anti-Bolshevik force was withdrawn."

#### U. S. Transport Sinks Ship.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The American transport *Peconia* has struck an unknown schooner near Goodwin Sands, off the mouth of the Thames, according to a telegram to Lloyd's of London, a coast town in Northumberland. It is believed the schooner sank after the collision.

#### Spain Welcomes U. S. Battleship.

VALENCIA, Jan. 17.—General public interest is being manifested in the visit to this port of the United States battleship *North Dakota*. The vessel, which is anchored three miles out in the harbor, was visited yesterday by a large number of persons, among them many from the American and British colonies.

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